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Plant Trees

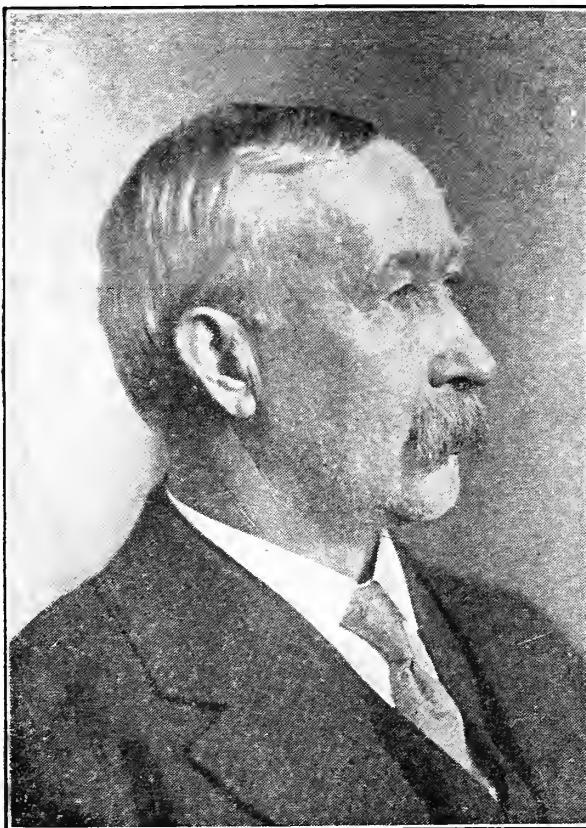


1921

EVERGREEN NURSERY

VAL KATZENBERGER, Proprietor
SAGINAW and FOSTERS, MICHIGAN

EVERGREEN NURSERY : : SAGINAW, MICH.



Fosters, Michigan, Jan. 1st, 1921.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Permit me to present to you this my 1921 Catalog and Price List. I thank you for your generous support in the past and beg also for your patronage in the future. I trust that our intercourse has been of mutual benefit and hope that it may prove the same in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

VAL KATZENBERGER.

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TO THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW:

I am located on the Rural Route No. 2 out of Fosters, so all correspondence should be addressed that way.

My Nursery may be found 2 miles north of the Village of Fosters, on the east side of Section 30, Township of Bridgeport, one mile east of Sheridan Road and about seven miles south of the Tower Clock.

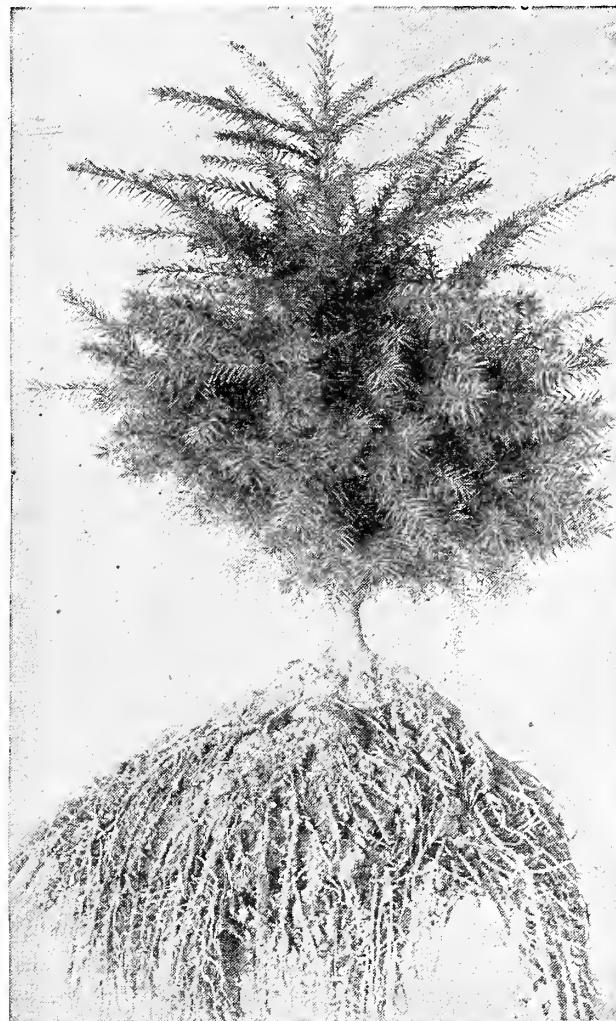
TELEPHONE: Call Valley X1431.

If plants are to be shipped by express, freight or parcel post, charges must be paid by the purchaser.

PACKING: While packing material has advanced in price and added cost to the already high Nursery Stock, I will continue to pack all purchases in proper manner until further notice.

GUARANTEE: I guarantee to furnish live and healthy trees and plants, but can not assume responsibility that belongs to the purchaser. If plants and trees are not satisfactory when received, they must be returned and money paid for the same will be cheerfully refunded.

EVERGREENS



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

Specimen 6-7 feet	\$ 2.50
Specimen 5-6 feet	2.00
Pyramidalis, 2 1/2-3 feet	2.00
Compacta, 2 feet	1.00
Globosa, 1 foot	1.00
Hoovies Golden, 2 feet	1.50

BALSAM FIR

2 feet	\$.75
1 foot .....	.50

SILVER FIR

(European) 3 feet	\$ 1.50
(European) 2 feet .....	.75

DOUGLAS FIR

2 feet	\$.75
18-20 inch .....	.50

JAPAN CYPRESS

Retinospora Plumosa	\$ 1.00
Retinospora Plum Aurea	1.50

PINE

American White Pine, 3 feet	\$.75
Scotch Pine, 3 feet .....	.75
Austrian Pine, 3-4 feet	1.00
Ponderosa Pine, 2 feet .....	.75
Jack Pine, 1 foot25
Dwarf Mt. Pine, 1 foot	1.00

JUNIPER

Irish Juniper, 3 feet	\$ 2.50
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HEMLOCK

Hemlock Spruce, 1 foot	\$.75
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NORWAY SPRUCE

Norway Spruce, 2 feet	\$.75
Norway Spruce, 1 foot bushy ..	.50
Norway Spruce, seedlings, 3 year10

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Colorado Blue Spruce, 1-2 ft.	\$ 2.50
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DECIDUOUS TREES

CATALPA SPECIOSA

Catalpa Speciosa, 8-10 feet.....	\$1.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 7-8 feet	1.25
Norway Maple, 6-7 feet	1.00
Sugar Maple, 6-7 feet	1.00
Soft Maple, 7-8 feet	1.00
Weirs Cut Leaf Maple	2.00
Schwedleri or Purple Leaf Maple	2.00
American Elm, 7-8 feet	1.00
American Elm, 6-7 feet .....	.75

WEEPING WILLOW

Wisconsin, 7-8 feet	\$1.25
Wisconsin, 6-7 feet	1.00
Russian (Gold) 7-8 feet	1.00

PRUNUS PISSARDI

Purple Leafed Plum	\$1.00
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PRUNUS TRILOBA

Double Flowering Plum	\$1.00
Bechtels Double Flowering Crab	1.00



Black Walnut, 7-8 feet.....	\$1.25
Black Walnut, 6-7 feet	1.00
Black Walnut, 4-5 feet .....	.75
American Sweet Chestnut, 5-6 feet	1.00
American Sweet Chestnut, 4-5 feet .....	.75

POPLAR

Lombardi, 10-12 feet	\$1.50
Lombardi, 6-7 feet .....	.50
Carolina, 6-7 feet .....	.50

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 2205.

This is to Certify, that I have examined the nursery stock of Val. Katzenberger, of Fosters, R. D., Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1921.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries
and Orchards.
East Lansing, Mich., Sept. 29, 1920

FLOWERING SHRUBS



HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea, Aborescens	\$.50
Hydrangea, Grandiflora75
Hydrangea, Paniculata Tree..	1.50

MOSS LOCUST

Purplish Flowers	\$.35
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TARTARIAN BUSH HONEY SUCKLE

White and Pink	\$.50
Cal, Privet, 2 feet15
Cal. Privet, per 100.....	8.00
Riegels Flowering Privet	.50

PHILADELPHUS

Grandiflora	\$.50
Philadelphus Golden Leaf	.35

RODATYPUS

White Kerria	\$.50
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SPIREA

Van Houtt, 2½-3	\$.50
Bridal Wreath (Double Flower)50
Anthony Waterer, Dwarf Pink	\$.50

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

White, Red, Blue and Pink, each	\$.50
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FLOWERING ALMONDS

White and Pink, each	\$.50
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BARBERRY THUNBERGI

18-24 inch	\$.25
Seedling, 10 inches10

JAPAN QUINCE

Each	\$.50
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CORCHORUS

Varigated Silverleaf	\$.50
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CARAGENA

Or Siberean Peas	\$.25
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FORSYTHEA

(Golden Bell) Fortuna....	\$.50
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LILAC

Common Purple	\$.25
Lilac, Persian White50
Lilac, Tree Form	1.50



FLOWERING SHRUBS



SNOW BALL

Japan, 3 feet	\$.75
Common, 3 feet75
Highbush Cranberry, 5 feet....	1.00

SNOWBERRY

White	\$.50
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SNOWBERRY

Red Snowberry or Waxberry \$.50	
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WEIGELIA ROSEA

Each	\$.50
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HEDGE PLANTS

Barberry Thunbergi
California Privet
Ibota Privet
Amour River Privet
Riegels Privet
Caragena Siberian Pea



ROSES

BABY RAMBLERS

50c Each

\$5.00 per Dozen

Crimson Baby.
Baby Dorothea, pink.
Catherine Zeimet,
white.
Baby Echo, white,
sprinkled pink.
Baby Paulson, pink.
Baby Sunshine, yel-
low shaded sal-
mon.



ROSES

For the lover of the Rose I have the good news that I will have in stock a fair assortment of **Climbers**, **Hybride Perpetuals** and **Dwarf or Baby Roses** in the following varieties:

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar, single deep pink, yellow stamens	\$.55
American Beauty, the climbing counterpart of the well known American Beauty....	.50
Tousenschoen, white shaded and sprayed with pink, thornless .....	.50
Flower of Fairfield, ever-blooming crimson Rambler	.50

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler .....	.50
Climbing Baby Rambler, climbing form of the well known crimson baby rambler .....	.50
Dorothea Perkins, flesh pink..	.50
Lady Gay, lighter pink than Dorothy Perkins .....	.35
Excelsa, a red Dorothea Perkins .....	.50



HYBRIDE PERPETUALS

50c Each

- American Beauty.
- Paul Neyron, very large.
- Frau Carl Druschke, large creamy white.
- Clio, flesh color.
- Prince Rohan, maroon.
- Gen. Jaques, red.
- Ulrich Brunner, red, nearly thornless.
- Glory Margotten, crimson scarlet.
- Hermosa, pink ever-blooming.
- (Additional Roses on Page 6.)

HARDY PERENNIALS



PEONIES

These lovely flowers have come in to their own again. Hardy—with not an enemy, except perhaps a shady place; they ask few favors aside from a sunny situation. They come in many colors from pure white to dark red and many shades of pink.

Divisions, 3-5 eyes \$.50

IRIS

Purple, Blue, Yellow and White.
15c each; 50c for the four; 6 of
each \$1.00

HARDY PHLOX

Divisions 25c Each

Beauty, silvery pink.
Bearinger, white, amaranth center.
Bridesmaid, white, pink eye.
Independence, early, pure white.
Mrs. Jenkins, pure white, late.
Le Mahdi, violet, purple.
Champ Elysis, deep magenta.
Jules Campou, bright magenta.
Struthers, cherry.
Claremond, rosy lilac.
Lemon Lily, 6 for \$.50

GLADIOLI

50c per 6; 75c per 12

Pink Beauty, early pink, ruby throat.
America, flesh pink.
Panama, deep pink.
Augusta, white, blue anthers.
Europe, pure white.
Independence, rosy pink.
Mrs. Francis King, bright scarlet.
Princeps, rich crimson, white blotch.
Kunderlies Glory, ruffled edges.

DAHLIAS

Each 10c; 12 for \$1.00

Eurica, yellow shaded salmon.
Livonia, deep pink.
Delicia, soft pink.
Dewey, American beauty.
Sylvia, white, shaded lavender pink.
Dousan, very large, orange.
Snowclad, white pompon.
Krimhild, cactus, deep pink, cream center.
Zulu, cactus, dark, nearly black.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

CLEMATIS

Jackmani, purple.
Henri, white.
Coccinea, scarlet.
Paniculata, with small star-like flowers in the fall.
50c Each.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEY-SUCKLE

Each 25c

BIGNONIA TRUMPET FLOWER

Each 25c

BITTER SWEET

Blue flowers, red berries in the fall.

Each 25c

AMPELOPIS IVY

50c Each

American Ivy, Woodbine.
Vitchi, Boston Ivy.
Clings to brick or other walls.
Wisteria, purple 50c

MISCELLANEOUS

CREEPING PHLOX or Moss Pink; mosslike foliage with masses of small pink flowers; a most useful ground cover. Large clump 50c

BLUE MYRTLE — Evergreen, the well known spreading creeper. Transplanted stock for immediate effect—15c each, \$1 per 12



A Scene on My Evergreen Nursery

STRAWBERRIES

\$7.50 per 1,000; \$1.00 per 100.

In Strawberry growing, soil, location, and care form the tripod of success.

SOIL—Any land that will grow a maximum crop of corn or potatoes will also grow strawberries, if the other factors are right.

LOCATION—Low, swampy ground, or dry knolls should be avoided, as Jack Frost will get your berries on the one and drouth on the other.

CARE—Choose a rich piece of ground that has been cultivated for several years and is clear of sods or weeds. Plant early in spring in rows 24 to 30 inches apart for hand culture, or from 3 to 3½ feet for field culture, with plants from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row; however, plant close to let the rows fill up with plants early in the season. Keep the ground well cultivated and free from weeds, and later, when the rows are well filled with plants, cut away all surplus runners.

At the approach of cold weather, place a clean mulch between the rows, but not on top of the plants until the ground is frozen. In the spring, if your mulch is thick on the plants remove a part, so that the plants may be able to grow up through, but leave that between the rows, it will keep the ground from drying out, keep out weeds and also keep your berries clean.

SENATOR DUNLAP

This strawberry is so well known that it needs no introduction. It is the standard for quality both for the table and canning. Blossoms are perfect, fruit dark red and firm.

GIBSON AND GLEN MARY

These two varieties have perfect blossoms and produce large quantities of bright colored berries in quality much above the average.

BRANDYWINE

Judging from the demand for this variety it must have some virtue above others. I have never been able to supply the demand for Brandywine berry plants. It is large, firm, dark red and late in ripening. It requires rich soil and good care.

GANDY

A late berry with perfect blossoms. Plant is healthy and free from rust; ripens its fruit to the last; grows and thrives on heavy moist soil.

KELLOGG'S PRIDE OF MICHIGAN

Like Gandy and Brandywine this berry is late in ripening, prolonging the strawberry season from 10 days to two weeks. Blossoms perfect, foliage healthy and production of large berries.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES PROGRESSIVE

This is a fall bearing or better said an everbearing strawberry. It will bear bright luscious berries from June until November, being loaded with new crops of blossoms and fruit most of the time, but making few runners which in turn makes plants scarce and high in price. **75c per 12; \$3.00 per hundred.**

RASPBERRIES

CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET

This is the standard variety and is well known. 50c per 12; \$3.00 per hundred.

GOLDEN QUEEN

A seedling of the Cuthbert with golden yellow fruit. \$1.00 per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

ST. REGIS

A bright red berry of the Cuthbert type and quality, bearing two crops of berries the season, planted one on the old wood in July and another on the new wood in the fall; unlike as with everbearing strawberries, St. Regis requires no extra manipulation to produce the berries. \$1.00 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

COLUMBIAN PURPLE CAP

A plant of large growth, hardy and productive, bearing great crops of purple berries of large size and fine quality. The plant does not sucker like some of the red varieties, but increases from tip grown plants; for that reason plants are scarce and high in price. \$1.00 per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

CUMBERLAND BLACK CAP

The largest Black Raspberry known. The plants are strong and healthy, hardy and productive. The berries are firm, yet juicy and good. 50c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

“Snyder” is a dependable kind and the only one I recommend. It is hardy and productive. 50c per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

I HOPE TO HAVE IN STOCK

2 year old Palmetto Asparagus roots.

2 year old Rhubarb. (Linn) Houghton Gooseberry.

Fay's Prolific or Cherry Currant. German Prune.

Lombard and Burbank Plum.

GRAPEVINES

I have in stock a limited number of Grapevines in the following varieties and sizes:

BLACKS

Concord, 2 years	25c
Concord, 1 year	20c
Worden, 2 years	30c
Worden, 1 year	25c
Moores' Early, 2 years	30c
Campbell's Early, 2 years	40c

RED

Lutie, 2 years	40c
Lucile, 2 years	40c
Agawam, 1 year	40c

WHITE

Niagara, 2 years	40c
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FRUIT TREES

I have in stock a limited number of trees of the following varieties:

APPLES

75c Each

Duchesse of Oldenburg.
Yellow Transparent.
Red Astrachan.
Wealthy.
Wagner.
Spy.
Snow.
Jonathan.
Transcendent Crab.

PEARS

\$1.00 Each

Bartlett.
Anjou.

CHERRIES

\$1.00 Each

Early Richmond.
Large Montmorency.

PEACH

Crosby, each 75c

Large Montmorency
Large Trees, each \$1.25



THE ORCHARD

The farmer of the day who does not plant or cultivate a few trees, bushes or vine for the fruit, does not live up to his privileges. The farmer who cultivates corn and sugar beets by the tens of acres, but finds no time to care for a few trees, is indeed to be pitied.

The man who says it does not pay, certainly knows not whereof he speaks, for there is no crop grown in Michigan that pays better than fruit. There is no crop grown on the farm that furnishes more genuine pleasure and enjoyment than fruit. There is no crop more beneficial and healthful than fruit. There are few farms so located that fruit of some kind may not be grown. There are few farms so badly run that fruit trees may not be started. There are few places where unfavorable conditions may not be overcome by artificial means.

Whatever your means, whatever your locations, be your acres many or few, PLANT TREES!

Apple trees may be planted on most any kind of soil—but the best results are only to be achieved on soil naturally or artificially drained. Land with gentle slope and gravelly soil will probably, with other conditions being equal, give best results. If your orchard is to be laid out square, it matters little in which direction you run the rows. If, on the other hand, you wish to set out different varieties alternately in the rows—then run your rows east and west, to give all the trees an equal chance to the influence of the sun.

If your farm is limited, or you own only a few acres or a small lot, a few trees may be planted in any odd shape so long as they do not interfere with other existing or future conditions.

CULTIVATION

Land with shallow soil as well as land with a heavy clay, should be well prepared by deep plowing or spading, so the roots have a chance to penetrate deeply; first, to give the tree a firm hold in the soil, and, second, to allow the roots more spread to reach food and moisture. Cultivate a young orchard quite deep, and often, thoroughly breaking up the upper-layer of earth to allow air and moisture to enter—compel the roots to grow downward while the trees are yet young. If crops are to be grown on the ground while the trees are small, only such low growing crops should be used as could be cultivated and removed before early fall.

CAUTION

Cultivating or working the soil of the orchard in the early fall has a tendency to prolong the growing season, also to start new growth, and such growth as does not ripen before winter is apt to be cut back by freezing weather.

PRUNING

Prune to keep the head low and open—tall trees are hard to spray or prune, they are more exposed to the winds and are easily uprooted or broken down. A low-headed tree will shade the ground where the shade is needed and keep the sun from scalding the bark on the body. It is also easier and cheaper to pick the fruit on a low-headed tree.

SPRAYING

You may have the finest orchard on the highest priced land; you may cultivate and prune; but the countersign to success is SPRAY. One very big drawback in the past has been the great number of insect and fungus enemies, as well as the great number of remedies to be applied for each. Of late years the discovery has been made that the lime sulphur solution will kill the spores of blight, as well as scale insects, by contact, and if we add a little arsenate of lead we also kill insects that chew, as well as the apple worm.

If we arrange for the spraying in a systematic manner—three or four sprays a year—we will save the orchard and protect the fruit.

FIRST SPRAY—After the leaves have fallen in the fall, but before the buds open in the spring, take five gallons of concentrated lime sulphure solution to from 40 to 45 gallons of water; cover the tree from both sides, the large branches as well as the body of the tree. This so-called dormant spray will have killed the eggs of the tent caterpillar, the eggs of the green fly (*Aphis*), oyster-shell bark louse, and above all things else the San Jose scale, besides the spore of the blight and other fungi that it has come in contact with. This may be applied to all trees, shrubs and vines and even on some evergreens.

SECOND SPRAY—Spray after the petals have fallen, for the Codling moth and other insects that may have escaped the winter spray; also for the curculio and possible spores of blight. Remedy: One gallon lime sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water and two pounds of arsenate of lead.

THIRD SPRAY—Ten days after, repeat on apples, pears and plums. At this time use half a pound of arsenate of lead to 12½ gallons of water.

FOURTH SPRAY—Spray about July 25th on all the late apples, one pound of arsenate of lead to 25 gallons of water. The time for this spray may vary with the season.

FOR CURRANT WORM—As soon as the worms appear spray with arsenate of lead; one ounce to three gallons of water. If the worms trouble later spray with white helebore; one ounce to three gallons of water.

FOR CURCULIO ON PLUM—Spray with arsenate of lead; one-quarter pound to twelve gallons of water.

FOR SLUGS AND APHIS ON ROSES AND HOUSEPLANTS—Spray with a solution of Sulpho Tobacco Soap; 3 ounces to 1½ gallons of water.

FOR ROT ON GRAPE AND SCAB ON TREE FRUITS—Spray with a solution of copper sulphite or blue stone; 1 ounce to 1½ gallons of water.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST

After buying and paying for good plants and trees, it is of great importance to give them proper care.

On receiving the plants from the Nursery, examine the package; they may or may not be properly packed, or they may have been in transit an unusually long time and may be in bad condition. If this is the case notify the shippers at once. If they were shipped from our Nursery they should be properly packed or else fresh from the ground. If they look good to you, plant them at once.

FIRST—Dig deep and wide; keep the good top soil on one side and the poor subsoil on the other.

SECOND—Fill in the hole enough of good soil, that if the plant is set thereon, the crown of the roots is slightly below the level of the ground, according to the size of the plant.

THIRD—Pack good soil around and under the roots—filling all empty spaces.

FOURTH—If the soil be dry, use water freely to moisten and further help pack the soil.

FIFTH—Fill in more soil and tamp.

SIXTH—Fill up with loose soil and level off.

It is needless to say that all mutilated roots should have been trimmed and straggling ones cut back, and the tops cut back to balance the proportion of the tops to the roots.

Aside from a good watering in dry weather—frequent loosening of the surface with the hoe will be all that is necessary.

